

Zambia puts scores on coup trial

LUSAKA, Zambia (AP) — Scores of people accused of complicity in this month's civil unrest were arraigned Friday in preparation for trial later this week, authorities said. Heavily armed police and troops escorted trucks carrying prisoners to the main courthouse in the capital, Lusaka. Most prisoners arrested in Zambia's civil unrest have been held for several days under armed guard at a suburban police camp and a sports stadium. Officials said those arraigned were asked to plead either innocent or guilty to charges ranging from five days of rioting and looting that left at least 26 people dead and 124 injured. Authorities said their trials would be held later in the month. The government said more than 1,000 people were arrested for violating a curfew imposed on the second day of unrest. Standardized rioting against food price increases and for a return to soldiers seeking to oust President Kenneth Kaunda. The state-controlled media reported Friday that at least 48 high school pupils were rounded up by police at Kamwala School in Lusaka and appeared in court dressed in their school uniforms.

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Rafsanjani thanks Saddam Hussein

BAGHDAD (R) — Iran's president Friday thanked Iraq for aid and comfort after last month's disastrous earthquake — the latest in a series of increasingly positive exchanges between the Gulf war enemies. The outlook for peace talks has brightened since Iraqi President Saddam Hussein wrote to Iran's Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani in May. He got an emotional lift when Iran sent medical supplies to victims of the June 21 quake. The foreign ministers of the two countries met in Geneva Tuesday for their first direct talks since fighting stopped in 1988. Rafsanjani's telegram, reported by the official Iraqi News Agency, said: "We thank your excellency, the leadership and people of Iraq for the regret and pain you have expressed on the painful earthquake disaster which hit our people. We also thank you for your readiness to dispatch assistance to the quake victims, wishing the Islamic people constant happiness, welfare and success. May God shower us with His mercy, grace and care."

AMMAN SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1990, DHUL HILJEH 15, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

King receives Prince Talal, Prince Ghazi

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Friday their Royal Highnesses Prince Talal Bin Mohammad and Prince Ghazi Bin Mohammad who returned home after performing pilgrimage to Mecca and visiting Medina in Saudi Arabia. Their Highnesses were received in Saudi Arabia by King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz.

UNICEF seeks \$6m for Iran relief

GENEVA (R) — The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) appealed Friday for \$6 million to give Iran emergency relief after last month's earthquake. It sought \$5.5 million to buy tents, water pumps, medicine, health kits, water purification tablets and other supplies and \$500,000 to transport the aid. "The impact of the earthquake on children and mothers has been disastrous," the organization said in a statement appealing for the money. The U.N. Disaster Relief Organisation estimated this week that \$130 million of assistance had been sent to Iran since the June 21 disaster, in which tens of thousands of people were killed.

Galilee waters dip to record low

TEL AVIV (R) — The Sea of Galilee, where Christians believe Jesus walked on the water, has dipped to the lowest level ever recorded; an Israeli water official said Friday. "For about 100 years we have known the level of the Sea of Galilee and there was never a year as low as 1990," said Zvi Ortenberg, chairman of the Sea of Galilee authority. At the end of the rainy season in April, the lake stood at a record low of 211.34 metres below sea level. The lake provides a third of Israel's fresh water and its level was bound to fall further in the next few hot months, Ortenberg said. The rainy season begins in October.

President decorates Cameroon team

YAOUNDE, Cameroon (AP) — President Paul Biya awarded Cameroon's highest civilian honour Friday to two stars of the national soccer team, and decorated all the players and coaches for their strong showing at the World Cup. Biya said the team had provided a lesson to Cameroon and all of Africa — "to struggle in unity in order to triumph." Goalkeeper Thomas Nkono and forward Roger Milla, who came out of retirement at 33 to score four goals in Italy, were named Commanders of the Order of Valor in a ceremony at the presidential palace. The other players and coaches were named as officers or knights of the Order of Valour or the subordinate Order of Merit for helping the indomitable lions become the first African team to reach the World Cup quarterfinals.

Edberg, Becker to meet in final

WIMBLEDON (AP) — Ivan Lendl lost again in his bid to win a Wimbledon title Friday, falling to Stefan Edberg who will face Boris Becker in the final for the third consecutive year. The third-seeded Edberg did not lose his serve in the 6-1, 7-6, 6-3 victory over Lendl and never was seriously threatened by a man who has made no secret of his desire to win the only grand slam title to have eluded him (see page 7). Becker appeared rattled as he lost the first set 6-4 to hard-serving Ivanisevic, the first unseeded player in the semifinals since 1986, but rallied against the 18-year-old. After coming within two points of losing the second set, the defending champion regained his confidence by winning a tie-breaker and then finished off Ivanisevic 6-0, 7-6. Sunday's final will have a familiar look. Becker defeated Edberg in three quick sets in last year's final, avenging his loss to the Swede in the 1988 championship match.

London summit offers sweeping non-aggression treaty and peace package to Warsaw Pact

NATO buries cold war hatchet

LONDON (Agencies) — Leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ended their landmark summit Friday declaring that nuclear arms would only be used as a last resort, and extending a hand of friendship to Eastern Europe.

Leaders of the 16 NATO nations offered the countries of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact a pledge of non-aggression and invited President Mikhail Gorbachev to its headquarters. Gorbachev said in Moscow "I am always ready to go."

The NATO leaders also agreed to announce the military limit of a unified Germany this fall, before entering a second phase of negotiations with the Warsaw Pact on further troop reductions in Europe.

The commitment by West Germany to limit the forces of a unified Germany was seen as a

key move to reassure the Soviet Union and get its approval of NATO membership for a unified Germany.

U.S. President George Bush said he hoped, too, that NATO's pledge of non-aggression "will be a document that he (Gorbachev)

can use to convince others that a unified Germany in NATO's interest of stability and world peace. And I think that that is probably the most important message."

The leaders, who proposed the elimination of nuclear artillery shells from Europe, said the alliance would henceforth regard its own nuclear arms as weapons of "last resort." But at the insistence of Britain they said, "there are no circumstances in which nuclear retaliation in response to military action might be discounted."

NATO will still have 700 short-

range lance missiles in Europe. But French President Francois Mitterrand said NATO's new position on "last resort..." totally contradicts the French strategy."

He said France follows a policy "which is not to take the initiative to use force, but to bring to bear whatever force is necessary when appropriate."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had shared Mitterrand's qualms about the new nuclear policy, but said she was satisfied with the communiqué because it did not rule out using nuclear weapons.

"Any one who wanted to cross our borders could never be certain that nuclear weapons could not be used... against him," she said.

Thatcher stressed at a news conference that despite the changed nuclear strategy NATO still needs to deploy nuclear

(Continued on page 3)

Grenade hurled at Israeli police after truck kills woman

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Angry crowds gathered in Arab Jerusalem Friday and a hand grenade was thrown at police after an Israeli truck knocked down and killed a Palestinian woman.

A police spokesman said the grenade did not explode. He said the crowds had surrounded police called to the traffic accident outside the Old City's Damascus Gate.

Jerusalem has been gripped by increasing tension in recent weeks with protests in the Arab east and bombings in the Jewish western sector.

The bodies of two Arabs, apparently killed by Palestinian militants on suspicion of being Israeli informers, were found in all the players and coaches for their strong showing at the World Cup. Biya said the team had provided a lesson to Cameroon and all of Africa — "to struggle in unity in order to triumph." Goalkeeper Thomas Nkono and forward Roger Milla, who came out of retirement at 33 to score four goals in Italy, were named Commanders of the Order of Valor in a ceremony at the presidential palace. The other players and coaches were named as officers or knights of the Order of Valour or the subordinate Order of Merit for helping the indomitable lions become the first African team to reach the World Cup quarterfinals.

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YAOUNDE, Cameroon (AP) —

Israeli jets raid PFLP-GC camps

RASHAYA, Lebanon (AP) — Israeli warplanes attacked Palestinian camps in eastern and northern Lebanon Friday, wounding at least eight combatants, police said.

A police spokesman said four fighter-bombers struck the southern edge of the village of Sultan Yacoub in the eastern Bekaa Valley. Then, they flew north for an attack on a position just outside the Palestinian refugee camp of Nahr Al Bared.

The targets of both raids were bases of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

The spokesman, who cannot be named in line with regulations, said three guerrillas were wounded in Sultan Yacoub and five in Tal Hayat.

The base in Sultan Yacoub houses an ammunition depot, a training camp and communications centre. Naval forces of the PFLP-GC are based in Tal Hayat.

He said the raiding jets scored "direct hits" on the bases, inflicting severe damage. The ammunition depot at Sultan Yacoub was set ablaze, and was still burning several hours later.

The jets also dropped three delayed-action bombs on the Sultan Yacoub base, the last of which exploded more than three hours after the 7:30 a.m. (0430 GMT) attack, he said.

He said no one was hurt in the later blasts, but that three guerrillas "were wounded by the first rockets fired by the planes."

"One of them is in a critical condition," the spokesman said

without elaborating. "Another guerrilla lost a leg... and the third has shrapnel wounds all over his body," he said.

PFLP-GC fighters opened up with twin-barreled anti-aircraft guns, as the jets zoomed low to strike the base. But they missed their targets, the police spokesman said.

The guerrillas, armed with Soviet-designed AK-47 assault rifles, sealed off the southern edge of Sultan Yacoub, preventing reporters and photographers from approaching the base.

In Israel, the military command confirmed both attacks. Sultan Yacoub is about 40 kilometres north of the Israeli border. Nahr Al Bared is more than 160 kilometres north of the border.

An Israeli army spokesman said PFLP-GC of Ahmed Jibril used the two bases to launch attacks on Israel.

The PFLP-GC was blamed for the Nov. 27, 1987, hang-glider attack on a northern Israeli army base. Six Israeli soldiers were killed and eight others wounded.

Recent foreign reports have said Jibril's group has been purchasing more hang gliders.

On April 19, Israeli jets hit PFLP-GC bases near Damour, south of Beirut, in two air raids.

A day later, they struck bases of the Hezbollah in the Bekaa, in the last raid before Friday's. Six people were killed in the attack on Hezbollah.

By police count, 16 people were killed and 31 wounded in 12 previous Israeli air attacks since Jan. 19.

Benjedid promises elections

ALGIERS (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, whose party lost local elections last month, said Thursday parliamentary polls demanded by the victorious Islamic movement would take place, but he set no date.

"Municipal and provincial elections (held June 12) do not have the same political weight and are not as decisive for the future of the Algerian people as elections for the national assembly," Benjedid told an Independence Day banquet.

Hocine Ait Ahmad, leader of the Socialist Forces Front, and Ahmed Ben Bella, the exiled

former president who heads the Movement for Democracy in Algeria, have also asked the government to dissolve the FLN-dominated parliament and replace it with a constituent assembly.

Political sources say the FIS would probably win another landslide if parliamentary elections were held soon.

Prime Minister Mouloud Hamrouche has said the present parliament should stay to pass reform measures.



Chadli Benjedid

Iran rebels unhappy over U.N. report

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iranian resistance have asked the United Nations to withdraw a moderately critical human rights report on Iran, saying its mildness had encouraged Tehran to assassinate opposition leader Kazem Rajavi in Switzerland April.

Dr. Saleh Rajavi and Michelle Rajavi, brother and widow of the slain leader, made their complaints to assistant U.N. Secretary-General James Jonah.

Their meeting followed months of criticism of a February U.N. report which did not include any proof of opposition accusations that Iran was executing political dissidents.

The two said they demanded the United Nations not send the author of the report, Salvadorean lawyer Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, back to Iran but replace him with another representative who would be accompanied by a re-

sistance leader.

Iran has invited Galindo Pohl for a second visit to follow up his report.

"Galindo Pohl's report and the assassination are two sides of one coin," Saleh Rajavi told reporters after he saw Jonah, adding that Tehran stepped up assassination attempts against Iranian exiles around the world shortly after the report was released.

"The report has been an encouragement... and a green light to escalate terrorist activities abroad," he said.

Jonah, head of research and collection of information, described the meeting as "private" and would not comment on its contents.

Kazem Rajavi, the Geneva representative of Iran's main exile opposition group, the Mujahideen-e-Khalq was gunned down in the Swiss town of Coppel on Lake Geneva April 24.

U.N. chief presses push for direct talks on Sahara

GENEVA (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said he is determined to host the first-ever direct talks between Morocco and Polisario guerrillas on a peace plan for the Western Sahara.

"If Morocco does not accept 1 will insist, 1 am stubborn," he told reporters after meeting separately with the two sides late Thursday. Morocco has always refused direct talks but has attended several rounds of "proximity talks" under the U.N. chief's auspices.

The head of the Moroccan delegation, senior Foreign Ministry official Ali Skalli, told reporters earlier a three-way meeting was not on the cards but he did not rule it out entirely.

Asked if he was awaiting instructions from his government Skalli said, "not necessarily, but

we have to think about it."

The Moroccan Foreign Ministry said Wednesday its delegation would not meet the guerrillas, who are fighting for independence for the Western Sahara.

Spain ceded the phosphate-rich territory to Morocco and Mauritania under a November 1975 accord. Mauritania later renounced its claim and Morocco annexed the region.

Perez de Cuellar has outlined a peace plan which includes a ceasefire followed by a U.N.-supervised referendum, in which an estimated 74,000 people would be asked to choose between integration with Morocco or independence.

Both sides have accepted the terms but disagree on the number of troops Morocco should leave in the territory.

Afghan merchants profit from war by smuggling

By John Pomfret
The Associated Press

KABUL — Eleven years ago Sarajuddin Aryobi was a small-time merchant, struggling at his family's livestock business. Then the Soviet Union sent 115,000 troops to Afghanistan and Aryobi struck it rich — through smuggling.

In 1975 Mohammad Farid's transport business was barely making ends meet. After 11 years of civil war between Kabul's Soviet-backed government and the Muslim guerrillas, Farid now owns 250 trucks. To celebrate and display his success, he recently yanked out one of his front teeth and replaced it with a gold one.

The smuggling that has flourished amid the war and political chaos is filling more than the months of Afghanistan's businessmen with gold. The strife has created a smuggler's paradise for merchants and government officials alike.

The flood of more than 5 million Afghan refugees into Pakistan, Iran, Dubai, Western Europe and the United States has caused great misery. But from it has blossomed a global network of import-export businessmen — with truckers, currency dealers, buyers and sellers scattered around the world. And Afghanistan's recent discarding of Marxist theory and money-making has become even easier.

Kabul's streets are lined with car repair shops which switch steering wheels from the left to the right, so the vehicles will sell in Pakistan and India. Towers of new truck tyres awaiting re-export stand in the alleys of the old city's bazaar.

"Our business climate is better than paradise," former Finance Minister H.H. Tarzi said in an

interview. "I myself would like to be an Afghan businessman."

Before the war, Afghanistan was dirt poor. It had one of the lowest per capita gross national products in the world, \$115. Now with conflict and the failed Communist experiment, the country is even poorer. It has no heavy industry. Its natural gas wells have been capped for more than a year. The only items it exports are traditional — carpets, dried fruit and karakul, the curly-flecked skin of newborn lambs.

With no industrial base, the name of the game in Afghanistan is re-export — which usually means smuggling to Pakistan, Iran and India.

Aryobi's company, Saraj Trading Co., which operates out of a mud-brick courtyard off a Kabul alley, estimates that \$1 billion worth of goods are smuggled to Pakistan, India and Iran each year.

During the 1980s, re-export to the Soviet Union hovered at about \$400 million annually, said Aryobi, who first got into the import-export business by selling Japanese TVs to Soviet troops. But it dropped to \$50 million when the Soviets departed in February 1989.

Smuggling is successful for Afghans

Profits from these deals don't stay long in Afghanistan. Aryobi banks with Dentschekbank in Frankfurt, Farid, his trucker, has accounts with Chase Manhattan in New York.

Smuggling is successful because the economies of Pakistan, Iran and India remain generally closed to the outside world.

Ever since Pakistan and India won their independence from

Britain in 1947, they have tried to protect local industry by imposing huge tariffs on imported goods. Customs duties for tyres are 150 per cent. Duties for TVs can be 200 per cent. Iran's duties are also high.

The problem is that some countries, like Japan, make things better and others, like China, make them cheaper.

Enter the smuggling Afghans.

Afghanistan has always been a huge marketplace. Centuries before the birth of Christ, traders crisscrossed its mountains en route to the Middle East and Asia. Silk routes to China passed through the land, and Chinese Caravans still surface in the dusty junk shops on Kabul's chicken street.

Before the most recent war began in 1979, an estimated 50 per cent of Afghanistan's imports were re-exported. Now, with the collapse of the economy, the Afghan Chamber of Commerce says about 95 per cent of all imports are shipped elsewhere.

Business centers around the ageing warehouses beside the muddy Kabul River. Trucks heavy with goods leave dusty alleyways and honnce over potholed streets. Little boys prod tyres with pressure gauges. Drivers sporting full black beards and wildly coloured turbans check their AK-47s, firing rounds into the air.

A year after the Soviet Union began its military occupation, Aryobi abandoned his livestock business and moved into import-export. A chance meeting with a Japanese businessman brought him his first shipment of Sony television sets.

Since 1980, Aryobi says about 500,000 TVs have moved out of his riverside warehouses to neighboring Pakistan, with some help from India. He also re-

exports tires, about 100,000 pairs a year — mostly Indian tires to Pakistan and Japanese tires to India.

If Aryobi, 35, keeps a low profile, 43-year-old Farid flaunts his wealth, leaving his shirt unbuttoned to show his barrel chest draped in golden chains, while his fingers sport rings of lapis lazuli.

Last year when Farid replaced a tooth with gold, he didn't use a painkiller. "I wanted to feel my wealth," he said, flashing his newly metallic smile.

Aryobi's profits became a political liability in 1983. The then-hardline Communist government of Bahram Karmal imprisoned him for "price gouging." He spent almost three years in solitary confinement.

Change of attitude

The government's attitude toward business began to change after 1986 when Najibullah became president.

Under a policy called national reconciliation, Najibullah returned to the traditional Afghan way of solving problems. Mer-

chants, tribes and local militias were given autonomy as long as they pledged loyalty to the government.

The Afghan Central Bank recognized the legality of the hustling currency market in Kabul's old city. State monopolies on sugar and food transport ended. Some state-run firms were privatized.

But the biggest boom came when the state-run Afghan Cart Company began to encourage smuggling by selling merchants licenses to import goods, including televisions and other electronic items.

"We needed the money," explained Tarzi, the former finance minister. Now more than 15 per cent of the government's revenues come from sales of such licenses.

A recent Aryobi deal illustrates the intricacies of Afghan re-export.

In early February, a Pakistani trader wanted to smuggle Indian tires from Afghanistan into Pakistan. He went to Peshawar, Pakistan, and deposited 50 per cent of the purchase cost with a currency

dealer, a refugee from Afghanistan. The currency dealer sent a telex to his uncle in Kabul's currency market, authorizing him to pay Aryobi the downpayment for the tires. Aryobi, who doesn't like to keep his earning in Kabul, then transferred a portion to his bank in West Germany through Afghan money dealers in Dubai.

Aryobi contacted Farid and within a week, drivers were hauling Indian tires east to Pakistan.

On the way, the trucks passed through hostile territory, controlled by Afghan rebels. Truckers brought extra money to pay off the guerrillas, who operated ad hoc "toll booths" along the way.

Arriving at the border at night, the tires were smuggled into a warehouse. The next morning a string of small pickup trucks moved the goods to Pakistan's biggest city, Karachi, where they were sold. The Pakistani trader then paid the balance in Peshawar.

"We always work like this," Aryobi said, fingering copies of the telex traffic. "It's pure trust. That's the Muslim way."

More than 650 people have died since the new flare-up

Arens wants fewer troops in W. Bank

DEIR AL-BALAH, occupied Gaza Strip (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens has said he would cut troops in the occupied territories if violence eased in the 30-month-old Palestinian uprising.

Touring the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip where the uprising began in December 1987, Arens said:

"A reduction of the presence of the armed forces in the areas is contingent on the fact that the level of violence is decreased."

"If we see that as the army presence is reduced, the level of violence reduces as well, then we will continue with the policy," said Arens, named defence minister last month in the most right-wing cabinet in Israel's history.

"My understanding is that the release of prisoners on the occasion of these holidays in the Middle East is a traditional practice among most of the states of the region, including Israel," the spokeswoman said. "We welcome this time-honored tradition."

Arens, under heavy army guard, met the Israeli-appointed mayor of Deir Al Balah town and visited Palestinian fishermen in a nearby port.

He told reporters he was meeting Palestinians almost daily to form a basis for peace talks.

"We're here in the area talking to people in the expectation that we can identify common objectives and bring tranquility to the area... so that we can go on with our dialogue," Arens said.

He said he was testing different policies to deal with the uprising, citing the release of 416 Palestinian political prisoners for the Eid Al Adha festival.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's new hardline government is pressing on with its plan for Palestinian elections to choose representatives to negotiate li-

mits self-rule in the occupied territories.

The number of Palestinians led by Israelis in the uprising rose to 681 with the death in Cairo of a 17-year-old girl from the Gaza Strip who was wounded by Israeli troops a year ago.

The family of Wafa Hamis Elian told Reuters she had died as a result of being shot in the head in June last year. The family sent her to Egypt for medical treatment.

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said the United States welcomed the weekend release by Israel of some 400 Palestinian detainees in conjunction with Eid Al Adha.

"My understanding is that the release of prisoners on the occasion of these holidays in the Middle East is a traditional practice among most of the states of the region, including Israel," the spokeswoman said. "We welcome this time-honored tradition."

Tutwiler said she was not aware of any connection between the Israeli release of Palestinian prisoners and efforts to bring about the release of Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

The spokeswoman said administration officials have not yet completed their analysis of a lengthy letter sent by Israeli Prime Minister Shamir to President Bush late last week. Nor was she able to say when the president would respond to Shamir.

"There's no timeframe or deadline on that," she said.

"I don't know what form the next step will take," Tutwiler said. "but I know that the U.S. government will, in some shape, fashion or form, be responding to the prime minister's letter that we received at the end of last week."

Cranston says Iranians, Saudis aid Kashmir rebels

NEW DELHI (AP) — Iran and Saudi Arabia are providing military and financial support to militants fighting for independence from India in disputed Kashmir, a prominent U.S. senator said Friday.

Cranston said he has been assured that Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, will be allowed to investigate allegations of abuses by Indian troops in Kashmir.

Until now India has resisted any outside inspection as an



His Majesty King Hussein meets with citizens after Eid Al Adha prayers and (photo in middle) receives congratulations from Parliament speakers and ministers. Her Majesty Queen Noor gives Eid Al Adha gifts to children (Petra photos)

Back to work after week-long Eid Al Adha holiday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Government departments and public institutions Saturday return to normal following a break of six days during which Jordanians celebrated Eid Al Adha (feast of sacrifice) culminating this year's pilgrimage to Mecca.

The feast was celebrated at mosques around the country on Monday, with the main celebration held at King Abdullah the

martyr's mosque in Amman, attended by His Majesty King Hussein, ministers and other dignitaries.

The mosque preacher delivered a sermon calling on the Arabs and Muslims to unite in the face of the great danger that Jewish immigration poses to Jordan and Palestine.

The preacher, who is also the

Kingdom's mufti, Sheikh Izzeddin Al Tamimi, reminded worshippers of the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their sacrifices in the struggle to defend the holy places and liberate the occupied territories.

Following the prayers the King met with well-wishers and later prayed at the tombs of the late Kings Abdullah and Talal.

On Eid Al Adha, last Monday, Her Majesty Queen Noor made a

visit to Al Bashir Hospital in Amman where she distributed gifts to the children patients. Later the Queen visited Al Hussein social institution and inspected its services to orphaned, sick and homeless children.

King Hussein exchanged cables of good wishes with heads of Arab, Islamic and friendly nations.

The Queen was briefed by Lina Shabini on the programmes and activities carried out by the institution which is run by the

Ministry of Social Development. The institution, which was established in 1953, now caters for the needs of 125 children with ages ranging from one day to 10 years and education, health and social services and accommodation are being provided free of charge.

The institution has lately adopted a programme by which selected numbers of children are

being cared for under the supervision of a foster mother and lead a family-like life to help them adapt to normal social life," Shahin said.

She urged various organisations to extend in-kind and financial assistance to the programme to enable the institution carry out its humanitarian mission.

The Queen distributed clothes

and gifts to the children on the occasion of Eid Al Adha.

On the occasion of Eid Al Adha, His Majesty King Hussein received congratulatory cables from Mali President Mousa Traore, from His Highness Prince Fahd Ben Sultan Ibn Abdil Aziz of Tabuk and from His Highness Prince Abdul Majid Ben Abdil Aziz of Al Medina.

Energy and water resources could create Arab-Israeli confrontations — Crown Prince

LONDON (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has expressed fear that coming decade will witness Arab-Israeli confrontations over energy and water resources which, he said, have the causes for previous confrontations.

The countries of the Middle East region have always been influenced by external forces and policies and the Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine is one of them because it is creating tension in view of the rise in water consumption by the immigrants expected over the coming few years. Prince Hassan said in a statement broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Arabic service Thursday evening.

"Back in 1985, Jordan issued a call for a regional conference to discuss the question of water sharing and distribution and in the subsequent years more and more discussions have tackled this important question," the Prince said.

The Prince expressed hope that differences between Turkey on the one hand and Syria and Iraq on the other over the waters of the Euphrates River will be soon solved in the interests of all par-

ties. "Water and economic issues, in the final analysis, are linked to political solutions which should provide for basic human rights and the right to decent life which, of course, entails the right to water resources for agriculture and other purposes," the Prince added.

In his statement to the BBC's "Around the Arab World" programme Prince Hassan talked in detail about the economic restructuring programme going on in Jordan to revive the national economy. "I believe that national efforts in this direction have started to yield fruit and this is manifested in the increase in Jordan's exports, the expansion of markets for Jordanian products and a growth in the level of investments in the Kingdom," the Prince said.

"The door is now open for investment in various sectors, especially in chemical fertilisers and in the pharmaceutical industry, whose products are now sold in Europe and the United States and the East European countries," Prince Hassan continued.

"The national economy is also being bolstered with the arrival of Arab financial aid as pledged by

the Baghdad Arab summit which recognised Jordan's heavy responsibilities in ensuring pan-Arab security," Prince Hassan said.

The Crown Prince noted that many of the Arab countries' investments were now being channelled to Eastern Europe where, he said guarantees on such investments are poor and shaky and not yet stabilised. He said that rich Arab states can instead invest in an Arab World that has 200 million people and vast potentials that can ensure stability and integration and retain the Arab and Islamic identity.

"The per capita income in the Arab World does not exceed a few hundred dollars annually, compared with that of Europe which rises to \$16,000," the Prince said.

This, he said, can be redressed through investments in Arab countries, like Jordan, and through close cooperation with the European Community nations.

"Jordan is confronted by the adverse effects of the population issues, the Jewish immigration and the return of citizens from the Gulf countries while it is struggling to overcome the prob-

lems of soaring prices, unemployment and inflation," Prince Hassan pointed out.

To help achieve stability and at the same time pursue efforts to implement the economic restructuring programme agreed on with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Prince Hassan said, Jordan has embarked on the creation of specialised institutions that can ensure high level training in industry, following in the footsteps of other countries with successful experiments in this field.

"Jordan also hopes to copy the example of the nations in South East Asia which have set up a special fund to finance the cost of emigrating national manpower," he said. "Jordan has been calling for the creation of a 'manpower migration fund' since the mid seventies to offer Jordan compensation for its trained manpower imported by other rich nations in the region," he added.

Prince Hassan expressed hope that the next Arab summit, which is to be held in Cairo, will tackle this problem and help bring about a form of integration in manpower matters between the countries which export workers and those which employ them for their own development.

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Among the projects agreed on was the joint holding company under whose umbrella several agricultural and industrial schemes will be engineering. A report from Cairo last week said that the holding company has now created a \$2 million Egyptian pound lean meat project to be carried out on 24,000 dunums of land in Egypt. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that Jordan and Egypt have each paid equal shares in the capital of the project which will produce 34,000 tonnes of lamb, 45,000 tonnes of fodder, 22,000 tonnes of green animal feed, 138,000 tonnes of fertilisers and 31 tonnes of raw wool.

As to the linking of national grids, the two sides agreed to implement the \$17 million project which entails laying a 12-kilometre, 400 kilovolt line from Aqaba to a 12-kilometre long submarine cable to reach the Sinai coast where it will be linked to a 290 kilometre 500 kilovolt line on the Egyptian territory.

Tentative plans were also made over the past two years to link the joint grid to that of Iraq, Syria and Turkey with financing from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

At the ninth joint meeting, held in Cairo in January 1989, the two sides decided on carrying out joint industrial and agricultural projects and boosting trade and economic cooperation.

"This is indeed a day of renewal for the Atlantic community," said Bush. "For more than 40 years we have looked for this day. All peoples from the Atlantic to the Ural, from the Baltics to the Adriatic can share in its promise."

Specially, the leaders pledged: — to include a commitment on the size of a united Germany's armed forces in an agreement of conventional forces in Europe;

— To adopt a new strategy making nuclear forces weapons of last resort;

— To modify the doctrine of "flexible response" to reflect a reduced dependence on nuclear weapons;

— To eliminate all nuclear artillery shells from Europe if the Soviet Union does the same;

— To change NATO's defence policy of "forward defence" and move to smaller, more mobile

Jordan, Egypt to tackle trade, power linkage

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee will convene here on July 12 to prepare for the 10th meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee scheduled for July 15 in Amman.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, three important topics will be on the agenda of the July 15 meeting which will be co-chaired by the prime ministers of Egypt and Jordan.

These, it said, include the implementation of joint economic projects and the volume of trade, financing joint projects in industry and agriculture and the progress of the Arab Maritime Bridge Company which operates the Aqaba-Nweibeh land-sea route linking Aqaba with Sinai.

The agency also said that the two sides will discuss the prospect of raising to 200 million Egyptian pounds the total value of the trade protocol agreed on last year, increasing the current volume by 50 million Egyptian pounds. They will also discuss progress on the work of power linkage between Egypt and Jordan and the prospect of linking the joint grid with those of Syria and Turkey.

At the ninth joint meeting, held in Cairo in January 1989, the two sides decided on carrying out joint industrial and agricultural projects and boosting trade and economic cooperation.

Last year the two sides agreed to increase the quotas for their respective trade centres in Amman and Cairo, in a bid to boost trade exchanges between Jordan and Egypt.

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multi-national units;

— To make a joint declaration with Warsaw Pact members reaffirming an intention to refrain from the threat or use of force;

— To invite Gorbachev and other Warsaw Pact leaders to address a meeting at NATO headquarters in Brussels; and

— To propose new institutions for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), including a secretariat, a body to monitor elections, and a parliamentary assembly.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

* Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zarni displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-printed fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).

* Exhibition entitled "Salute: the French city of art" at the French Cultural Centre.

NATO buries hatchet

(Continued from page 1)

"I think that from the point of view of President Gorbachev, it gives a great deal of reassurance," Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney told reporters.

NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner said he would make an unprecedented visit to Moscow on July 14 to deliver the summit message personally to Gorbachev.

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After the holiday

THE world did not stop. The earth continued to rotate around its axis, and the globe throbbed with news, as we ate and drank our *ayyabah* and coffee during the Eid's five-day holiday.

Away from news agency tickers, correspondent reports, telephones, interviews and editorials, journalists (like so many of their fellow citizens) sat in their homes glued to their television or radio sets (whenever it was news' time) to monitor and observe what was happening in the world around them. No newspapers, to edit or read for four days, they, like politicians and parliamentarians and other ordinary citizens, had to content themselves with whatever news broadcasts were delivered to them by good old Jordan television and radio and other stations.

A spontaneous recollection of the satellite pictures and electronic news that we watched and heard quickly reveals a contrast and a rainbow of events that took place — and the globe during this period. On Monday, Jordanians woke up to the news of the tragic disaster in which hundreds of pilgrims had lost their lives in the first day of the Eid. It was inevitable under the circumstances to share in the grief of all the bereaved families, whether Jordanian or fellow Arab and Muslim, and to be hopeful that we would do everything possible in the future to ensure that human tragedies of this scale will be prevented and averted.

Then our attention was turned onto the 28th conference of the Soviet Communist Party to see whether Mikhail Gorbachev and his courageous policy regime could survive the orchestrated onslaught against them by conservatives and party diehards who must have been thinking the union, the superpower, was collapsing around them. Due attention was of course also paid to the London meeting of the NATO leaders who could make or break Gorbachev and his perestroika. Many of us could not help thinking that the "Westerners" were not doing enough to help the liberals in Moscow, and that the NATO summit in London might have indeed been "historic" but also nowhere near that description in terms of taking solid action to help perestroika in the Soviet Union.

Jordanians, even in their days of rest and holiday, could not have ignored Albania and Liberia and the unrest that prevailed there over the Eid days. But those stories have not yet died, and it seems like we will be learning more about the turmoil there in the days to come. We could not hide the feeling that we are on the side of freedom, liberty, stability and progress for the two peoples.

Naturally there were either getting more news about aircraft hijacked or going down in crashes, and presidents relected and ministers fired.

But, despite all the upheavals and disasters, the event that continued to capture most of our time and conversations was the progress of 1990 World Cup and its exciting football matches.

For some reason not immediately clear to us, Jordanians generally agreed on who should or should not win certain matches. Most of us, however, were sad to see Italy leave the tournament and rather happy to witness Germany make it to the final.

It may be besides the point here to say that some professional opinion polling is needed to gauge public sentiments and to document literature connected with the process of our nation-building. But it is essential to observe how far Jordan and Jordanians have come in realising the issues that unite them and bind them together — and there are many.

But if there is more to learn about ourselves and the rest of humanity from the Eid Al Adha holiday, it is: one) that it is not altogether impossible for Jordanians to live without their daily newspapers; two) that the world will continue to exist even when we take our holidays.

As things are starting to look up again economically and politically here in Jordan, and on the peace front between Iran and Iraq (manifestation of which was simply evident on our television sets during the past few days), we resume work today on a positive note and a hopeful sign. The first we have to work harder to make it stick and grow.

The latter can be symbolised by a few words from our dictionary: unity, more work and humility.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Jordanian Arabic dailies issued on the first day of Eid Al Adha, published editorials about the feast and its meanings and the circumstances in which the Arab and Islamic nations celebrate the feast this year.

Al Ra'i daily said that the feast comes at a time when the Arab Nation is waging a struggle to repel dangers and re-establish justice and end aggression. The Arabs celebrate Eid Al Adha while remembering Palestine and cherishing the heroic struggle and steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of Israel's occupation, said the paper. The Eid Al Adha is a feast of sacrifice and unity among the children of Palestine throwing stones on the Israeli troops, and unity between the churches and mosques of the occupied Arab territory in confrontation with the common enemy and occupation, said the paper. The feast finds the Arab Nation more determined to thwart aggression and stop the Israeli aggressors from pursuing their crimes in the occupied Arab lands, the paper added. It said that the feast finds the Muslims more determined to resume their role as bearers of a noble mission of enlightenment and guidance to faith good deeds and respect of human dignity.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily calls on Jordan to adopt and apply a clear, definite and rationalised population strategy so as to avoid further aggravation of its present poverty and unemployment situation. Faisal Al Faqeh says that to date no brave calls has been made for the adoption of such strategy in Jordan to control the population explosion which is bound to lead to poverty and backwardness. All those who tried to tackle the subject kept beating around the bush, without dealing directly with this important issue for fear of angering those who believe that the power of nations lies in large numbers of people, the writer notes. In Jordan, population grows annually at the rate of 4.07 per cent to double the population every 17 years; which means a rise in the Jordanian workforce to about 6.5 per cent while the economic growth remains at two per cent, he points out. Jordan can by no means boost its economic growth up to seven per cent in 10 years time so as to cope with the growth in the manpower seeking employment, says the writer.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

Fundamentalism — collectivity vs individuality

By Kamel S. Abu Jaber

TO MANY of our people, Islam is the solution because it is still a living, breathing, and above everything else, a familiar creed. Our people do not have to learn Islam the way they may have to learn other modern ideologies: socialism, marxism, or Ba'thism. They are born with and within Islam. Like their own skin, they feel comfortable within its folds. They do not have to be acquainted with a new terminology, nor with new concepts. It is still a challenging and living force, not only familiar but also relevant to life. Other ideologies that have been introduced could neither replace nor render it outdated.

The twentieth century, as the twenty-first century also promises to be, is a century of tremendous change and uncertainty. So much so, that everywhere, and not just in the Islamic World, it has rendered people bewildered, uncertain

and confused. In our own case, the terrific negative pressure imposed on us by Israel and the West, only added frustration and alienation to the uncertainty. Which culture on the face of this earth is not in a state of flux? Transition? Uncertainty? European? Latin American? African? Russian? Or North American? What people are not now, as they have been doing for the past one hundred years, groping for something familiar and certain?

The great advances in science and the inflow of knowledge caused everything, even the innermost thoughts of one's self and beliefs to be in question. The machine, technology, modern mass media and informatics have rendered modern man, in the words of Eric Fromm, "one-dimensional," an agenda to the new thoughts and tools; the acceleration of whose production,

causes further human marginalisation and uncertainty.

Darwin, Einstein, Freud, Marx and many others in the past 150 years demolished the earlier certainties, the neat configurations that men once held in the fields of the science of life and its evolution, the physics of Newton, the primary psychological motives of Freud, and the economy of Marx. In every case and in every field man lost control over these forces: Forces thought to be under his control according to the thought of the age of enlightenment. If that is the case with all of humanity, why should we not also be just as bewildered and uncertain as others?

Nowhere in the world does the average human being live in a completely neat and orderly manner. In our case, our pattern of life, belief and behaviour has been rudely dis-

rupted, not because of the inner dynamics of our own society, as have been the case with the West, but by a challenging expansionist, colonialist and mercantile force from outside. That force not only challenged but also acted in a superior, sometimes intolerable racist manner.

Not only has the outward pattern of our lives been challenged, but the very inner fabric of our psychological forms, beliefs and moves as well. It is not only the society in toto that has been challenged in a variety of ways, but the very personal belief and faith of one and every individual too. The problem is not social but personal. And Islam is not only social but a very individual, individualistic and personal faith as well.

The return to the root, Al Usuliyah, will, no doubt, continue to grow as the gap con-

tinues to widen between what the masses of our people expect and what the regimes, incidentally just as confused as the masses, can deliver. The fundamentalist sentiment is also a reaction against the feeling of alienation that the average man can comprehend. For the period of transition, in any circumstance, is the most difficult and agonising. The organism undergoing the transition is neither here nor there, somewhere in-between; torn between the yearning for the certainty of traditionalism and the lure of what lies ahead.

The family, the tribe, the clan has either disappeared, or in the process of disappearing and the new groups — the labour unions, the professional associations, the clubs and the parties — cannot satisfy all the needs not truly replace the old ones. The material comforts may be of higher quality, the pay more regular and making a living easier, but something is definitely missing. Fundamentalism, based on a familiar common belief becomes a new group, a new collective that provides the psychological as well as the physical contact needed between one human being and another.

Kashmir wants independence, not union with Pakistan

By Bill Tarrant
Reuters

SRINAGAR, India — Kashmiris in the summer capital Srinagar, hotbed of revolt against Indian rule, say they want independence, not union with Pakistan.

"The sentiment is far away pro-independence, not pro-Pakistan," said Abdul Ahid Guru, a heart surgeon who leads a fledgling human rights movement in Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim majority state.

More than 700 people have died in the six-month-old revolt which has raised fears of war between India and Pakistan.

The two countries have fought twice before over Kashmir. A 1972 agreement after a third war, over the creation of Bangladesh, defined a ceasefire line in Kashmir which leaves one-third under Pakistani control.

The two countries agree on one point: Both have said they do not want Kashmir to become independent.

Of the many militant groups now active in the Kashmir valley, only two command significant strength.

The secular Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) wants an independent, reunited Kashmir. The Islamic Hizbul Mujahideen (Party of the Holy Warriors) is pro-Pakistan.

"The JKLF is getting more sympathy from the people," said Sheffu Mohammad, a shopkeeper in the old quarter of the summer capital Srinagar.

"If one of them gets killed, 10 get ready to take his place. Ev-

erybody wants freedom," Mohammad said.

A Hizbul spokesman, in a clandestine interview in Srinagar's old quarter, said: "It's up to the people whether they want independence or Pakistan. Right now we're fighting India."

The spokesman, who identified himself by his codename Nasrat-Ul-Islam, said Hizbul fighters were getting weapons and training from the Mujahideen in Afghanistan.

Girish Saxena, a former head of India's foreign intelligence agency who took over as governor of Kashmir five weeks ago, told Reuters: "The JKLF had been quite active, but they received very hard knocks and many of their top commanders were killed."

"Hizbul Mujahideen has remained largely intact because it hid behind a network of fundamentalist organisations, but lately we've hit them hard in Srinagar," Saxena said.

"They are favourites of ISI (Pakistan's military intelligence agency) because unlike the JKLF, they talk of accession to Pakistan, not of independence," he said.

Pakistan denies arming and training Kashmiri militants.

The JKLF announced last week it would no longer attack security forces in urban areas in order "to spare innocent lives."

Human rights advocates in Srinagar said many of those killed in the revolt have been caught in the crossfire of hit-and-run militant attacks on security forces and in what they describe as indiscriminate shooting by Indian paramilitary troops.

Kashmiris say India agreed to U.N. resolutions in 1948 and 1949 calling for a plebiscite to determine Kashmir's future.

Guru said he thought the JKLF's announcement of a provisional government could be an opening for talks.

Two weeks ago, the JKLF announced it was forming a provisional government. JKLF Chairman Amanullah Khan, now living in Pakistan, named a cabinet of Muslims, Hindus and political figures including Karan Singh, a former Indian ambassador to the United States.

Singh's father, Hari Singh, was the Hindu Maharaja of Kashmir, an independent princely state under British rule until the subcontinent's partition into India and Pakistan in 1947.

Threatened by an invasion of Pakistani tribesmen after partition, Hari Singh joined the Indian Union, an act that led to the first of the wars between India and Pakistan.

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After 41 years of glaring at Moscow, NATO now glances affectionately

By Barry Schwid
The Associated Press

LONDON — The 16 nations of NATO, an alliance in search of a mission, are reaching out to Moscow with a new and less menacing look.

But two days of NATO summit make clear the alliance is reluctant to give up the ghost even though the Warsaw Pact is unravelling and Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev is ready to withdraw tens of thousands of troops and tanks from Central and Eastern Europe.

When NATO leaders ended their summit Friday, they declared a changed fighting doctrine which will only allow the use of nuclear weapons as a last resort against a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

But theirs is not much of a gamble: A Soviet attack is considered far less likely than when the "flexible response" doctrine was adopted in 1966-67, allowing immediate use of nuclear weapons in case Western Europe was run over by Soviet troops.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tried to keep NATO from lowering its nuclear guard. But she gave in, after receiving a promise that the threat of nuclear weapons — however remote — would remain an essential part of alliance doctrine.

So radical is the change sweeping Europe, that NATO decided to invite Gorbachev to appear before its leaders in December.

The leaders also agreed to begin scrapping an arsenal of 1,470 U.S. nuclear-tipped artillery shells once the Soviets withdraw troops from Central and Eastern Europe.

The artillery shells are targeted mostly on East Germany, which by December may be absorbed by West Germany.

The allies have also agreed to set up liaison missions with Hungary and any other interested East European countries seceding from the seven-nation Warsaw Pact.

"We will show that NATO has a new dimension of cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the new democracies of Eastern Europe," President George Bush told the 15 other Western leaders meeting here.

The new look is far different in strategy and rhetoric from the cold war era and NATO's original mission of 41 years ago to contain the Red Army threat.

"I am not in favour of anything

that would artificially perpetuate bloc-to-bloc relations when this no longer reflects the reality," said French President Francois Mitterrand.

The French leader also called for a "solemn declaration renouncing aggression" or first use of force, by the alliance.

That is a little farther than Bush and most of the other allies are willing to go. Nor is the United States withdrawing all its nuclear weapons from Europe.

For the time being, at least, some 700 short-range Lance missiles with battlefield nuclear missiles will remain, most of them in West Germany.

And the Bush administration is planning to produce a new air-to-surface missile called Tarn, and also will divert some sea-launched cruise missiles to the West European nuclear arsenal.

Mutt'n Jeff

Andy Capp



Peanuts



Ibrahim Abu Nasr

Afghan refugees get a taste of the 'obscene'

By Andrew Quinn
Reuter

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Clad in a skin-tight dress and weighing close to 90 kilogrammes Musarrat Shaheen Shimmines and shakes across movie screens to the whistles and cat-calls of her Afghan fans.

Many in the audience are refugees and guerrilla Mujahideen fighters whose own wives and fiancees would not be caught dead outside the house without a top-to-toe Muslim veil.

"The Afghan community is so conservative, and so segregated, that people need things like Musarrat Shaheen for some kind of relief," said one journalist in Pakistan's frontier town of Peshawar, centre of the 3.5 million Afghan refugee community in Pakistan.

Shaheen is probably the biggest, and the largest, star to emerge from Pakistani movie studios making films in Pashto, the language of the main Afghan tribe, which is widely spoken in the refugee camps.

Like the other female stars of the genre — which local newspapers call "obscene" — Shaheen is big, loves to dance, and totally disregards the laws of Islamic propriety.

"I see a man that I like, I take him," she said in one recent movie, whose title, loosely translated, is "Lust for Revenge."

The centre of her cult is Peshawar's Sukarni Square, a crowded street of movie theatres where people stare in awe at three-storey billboards depicting Shaheen.

He wants to go home

By Deborah Zabarenko
Reuter

WASHINGTON — His memoirs have won rave reviews, he has been interviewed on U.S. television and his name is in newspapers from Washington to Los Angeles:

To any other writer, this might spell success. But Liu Bin Yan, a leading Chinese journalist-in-exile, has already had success. Now he wants to go home.

Liu knows that may be impossible.

"My readers are all back in China, so I would like to go back," Liu told Reuters in an interview in Chinese, which his wife, Zhu Hong, translated.

"But after June 4 (the day in 1989 when the Communist leadership sent troops and tanks into Tiananmen Square in Beijing to crush pro-democracy demonstrations)... I spoke very outspokenly and, of course, the Chinese authorities were very angry at me and said that I had denounced them in the papers."

"They say I am a traitor."

As an investigative reporter for China Youth News and People's Daily, Liu specialised in stories of government corruption and waste, including vivid portraits of those who suffered as a result.

Describing the callousness of doctors, for example, he wrote: "in our society, there are those who only remember to carry their work certificates, their identification badges, but leave their hearts behind."

Liu's writings brought the kind

and others in action.

"People in this province like their women big, the bigger the better, actually," said the journalist, himself a Pashtun.

"Big bosoms, sturdy thighs, huge buttocks and bulky waistlines" are de rigueur for Pashtu heroines, the weekly magazine Newsline said in a recent report.

With names like "storm" and "rage", Shaheen's films reflect the violent ethos that has come to characterise the Afghan Community here, where disputes are often settled with a rifle and vengeance is an honoured tradition.

Almost every character in "Lust for Revenge" is dead by the end of the film. Most die in volleys of machine gun fire, but others are thrown into tanks filled with water snakes, stabbed repeatedly by men on horseback, and whipped by gangs wielding heavy steel chains.

Kung-Fu Style fight scenes dominate most pictures, but the audience usually saves its hearty applause for Musarrat Shaheen, who bounces into unlikely situations to begin her trademark dance routine.

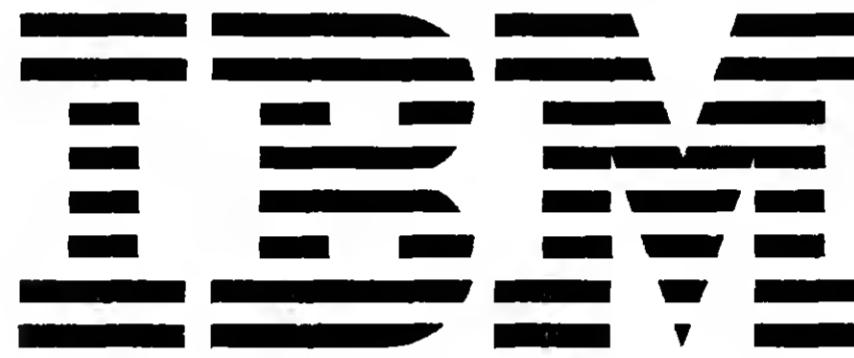
Despite the protestations of "obscenity," many theatre owners seem to feel that the ability to sell tickets at two to three times normal prices outweighs moral considerations.

Far from the local censors, the real threat to Shaheen may be coming from abroad. The cinema next door to the theatre showing "Lust for Revenge" in Peshawar featured an American offering: "Barbarian queens."

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Jordan Times

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

World Cup finalists face injury problems

ROME (Agencies) — Defending champion Argentina and West Germany are hoping key players will recover from injuries to play in Sunday's World Cup final.

Argentina, which already is without four suspended players, is concerned about the fitness of experienced midfielder Jorge Burruchaga.

He is suffering from an injury to his right knee and undergoing daily treatment.

Burruchaga scored the winning goal in Argentina's 3-2 victory over the Germans in the 1986 final in Mexico City and played outstandingly in the team's semifinal win over Italy in Naples Tuesday.

The Argentines, who are aiming to become only the third team in history to repeat as World Cup champions, beat Italy 4-3 on penalties after a 1-1 draw.

West Germany advanced to its third consecutive final with a similar penalty contest win over England in Turin Wednesday night, also after a 1-1 draw.

Striker Rudi Voeller, who has scored three goals in the tournament, is recovering from a sprained calf muscle.

Beckenbauer said Thursday he was confident Voeller would be able to start.

Midfielders Uwe Bein, Pierre Littbarski and Thomas Haessler and defender Thomas Berthold all are suffering from minor injuries, but are likely to recover in time.

Argentine coach Carlos Bilardo has to find replacements for four suspended players — defender Julio Olarticochea, midfielders Ricardo Giusti and Sergio Batista and striker Claudio Caniggia.

"There are several moves that I am considering," he said.

Among the changes being pon-

dered by Bilardo is moving Jose Serrizuela from defense to midfield.

Serrizuela, a strong marker and an accurate long-range shooter, could then be replaced as stopper by experienced Pedro Monzon.

Bilardo has said he will not name his team until close to kickoff.

If Argentina wins the final, Bilardo will become only the second coach in World Cup history to lead a team to successive triumphs.

Vittorio Pozzo achieved the feat with Italy 1934 and 1938.

Beckenbauer achieved the feat as a player in 1974, but has yet to taste World Cup triumph as a coach.

"The final is a good chance to taste the defeat suffered four years ago," he said.

The West German team has lost its share of World Cup finals: 1966 when England prevailed 4-2 in London; 1982 when Italy won 3-1 in Madrid; and 1986 to Argentina in Mexico.

The Germans have also won the World Cup twice — 1954 in Switzerland and 1974 in West Germany — and are second only to Brazil in World Cup matches won over the years.

"We are very confident this time," Beckenbauer said. "This time we want to show we are the best. We want the title."

While Argentina and West Germany are considering their options for the final, disappointed duo Italy and England are preparing for their third-place playoff in Bari Saturday.

Italian coach Azzeglio Vicini admits he is having difficulty lift-

ing his team for the virtually meaningless match.

"The effort and the determination will be there ... but enthusiasm, I don't know," Vicini said. "I hope it will come."

England coach Bobby Robson said he expected his team to lift itself after its morale-draining penalty loss to West Germany.

"The game of football teaches you to be resilient. You have to pick yourself up and get on with life. If you can't do that you shouldn't be in the game," Robson said.

Robson may give some World Cup experience to the players who did not see action during the tournament — goalkeepers Chris Woods and Dave Beasant, left-back Tony Dorigo and midfielder Neil Webb.

Vicini Friday named a heavily defensive side for the third-place playoff against England.

Defender Pietro Vierchowod, whose only previous contribution here was as a substitute against Uruguay in the second round, and Ciro Ferrara will be in the starting line-up for the first time in Saturday's match in Bari.

Carlo Ancelotti, back from injury and used in only two matches in the finals, comes back as one of three midfielders — one less than the Italians usually play.

Vicini has left out midfielders Roberto Donadoni and Fernando de Napoli, both tired from their efforts in earlier games, and defender Riccardo Ferri.

Ferri suffered recurring attacks of cramp in the semifinal against Argentina but is expected to be on the bench Saturday.

Striker Gianluca Vialli, used against Argentina, also loses his place again. Vicini has opted for the more successful attacking pair of Salvatore Schillaci, who scored the disputed goal in the 2-1 win over England in the 1986 quarter-finals.

Italian coach Azzeglio Vicini admits he is having difficulty lift-

Argentines turn to superstition for cup victory

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Not content with the conviction that God is on their side, Argentines are relying on superstitious rituals to ensure their team's victory in Sunday's World Cup soccer final against West Germany.

"The game of football teaches you to be resilient. You have to pick yourself up and get on with life. If you can't do that you shouldn't be in the game," Robson said.

Superstition among sportsmen — from using good luck charms to not shaving — is notorious. But even President Carlos Menem admits to having his rituals.

"I always wear the same tie and the same clothes," said Menem after Tuesday's semifinal penalty shoot-out victory over Italy.

Since returning from Italy where he watched Argentina's opening game, in which the title holders lost 1-0 to Cameroon, Menem has followed the matches on a giant screen in the Casa Rosada (pink house) government residence.

A suburb of Buenos Aires an embarrassed housewife, who admitted to her ritual on condition she was not named, described her pre-match antics.

"I always walk twice clockwise and twice anti-clockwise around my chair before the start of a game."

Most Argentines admit their team, which won the World Cup in Mexico four years ago and as hosts in 1978, have had their share of luck in Italy, particularly in the 1-0 win over Brazil.

After that match newspapers ran banner headlines proclaiming "God is an Argentine," recalling that it was the "mano de Dios" (hand of God) which enabled captain Diego Maradona to score the disputed goal in the 2-1 win over England in the 1986 quarter-finals.

"First the suspension, now this — it's almost a curse," Voeller said.

Beckenbauer decided Pierre Littbarski and Uwe Bein, who both suffered knocks in the quarter-finals, were not 100 per cent fit and fielded Thomas Haessler and Olaf Thon — players of similar attacking inclinations — against England.

Thon had previously played just two minutes in the tournament as a substitute, coming on for Haessler in the last round match. Neither had another outing before the England game.

Matthaeus, arguably the outstanding player of the World Cup, generates the action from the heart of midfield and threatens opposing defences with his marauding raids upfield. He has even outscored Voeller and Klinsmann with four goals.

Beckenbauer fields a five-man defence, with a sweeper, two man-to-man markers and an overlapping full-back on each flank.

Augenthaler is sweeper and Jergen Kohler, who missed the first round because of injury, and Guido Buchwald first choices to shake the most dangerous opposition strikers.

Buchwald moved up to midfield when Bein was dropped to make way for Kohler in what Beckenbauer called a more conservative lineup against the dangerous Dutch — a more defensive player introduced for an attacker.

But he may be entrusted with the task of containing Diego Maradona in the final — a job which Matthaeus will not be given after his unhappy experience of the 1986 final.

Andreas Breitner, who scored against England and converted the first penalty in the shoot-out, has enjoyed an outstanding World Cup with his raids down the left flank.

The letal combination of Klinsmann and Voeller has played a major role in making West



Lothar Matthaeus celebrates his second goal against Yugoslavia

Voeller, Klinsmann seek better luck in cup final

ERBA, Italy (R) — West German strikers Rudi Voeller and Juergen Klinsmann are hoping for a change of fortune in Sunday's World Cup final against Argentina after frustrating semi-final appearances against captain Lothar Matthaeus.

Both if Voeller and Klinsmann are automatic selections, Beckenbauer has a variety of options for two places in midfield alongside captain Lothar Matthaeus.

Beckenbauer decided Pierre Littbarski and Uwe Bein, who both suffered knocks in the quarter-finals, were not 100 per cent fit and fielded Thomas Haessler and Olaf Thon — players of similar attacking inclinations — against England.

Thon had previously played just two minutes in the tournament as a substitute, coming on for Haessler in the last round match. Neither had another outing before the England game.

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The letal combination of Klinsmann and Voeller has played a major role in making West

3 die, scores hurt in riots after England cup defeat

LONDON (AP) — Crowds frustrated by England's World Cup soccer loss to West Germany were locked into the Pink Coconut Nightclub for their own safety, and police later organised five buses to ferry them away.

Charges of criminal damage, burglary and assaulting the police were brought against 30 people in Brighton.

Those who died were:

Kathleen Penfold, 63, who suffered a heart attack when rioters smashed the windows of her pub in Brighton, the Regency Tavern;

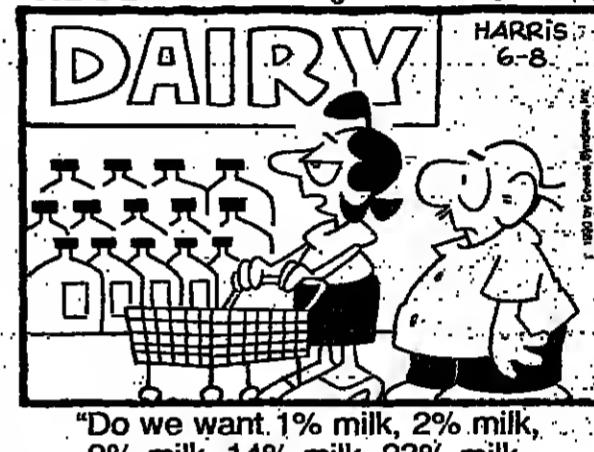
Paul Butler, 30, hit by a police car answering a riot call in Hounslow, west London, when he ran into the road while under surveillance with other youths;

Ronald Goodwin, 33, knocked to the ground in Totton near Southampton when he tried to stop a group of people causing damage. He died in an ambulance, and police said they were treating his death as murder.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she was appalled by the violence and the "mindless" vandalism and hooliganism.

On Wednesday night shortly after the game, Thatcher praised the England team for "playing magnificently" and congratulated the West German team.

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Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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STULY

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LEBALT

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BORCAN

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's **Jumble**: AXIOM GUARD INVITE LOCATE

Answer: Louis Pasteur started to make great discoveries with this — THE GERM OF AN IDEA

Today's **Jumble**: **DAUGY** **STULY** **LEBALT** **BORCAN**

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's **Puzzle Solved**: **GOREN BRIDGE**

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ACROSS

1 Data converter

4 Optometry

10 Seafood item

14 Stray's cousin

15 Cupid

16 Dalai —

17 Soup for Pavarotti?

18 Seth's brother

20 Gr. letter

21 Stray's mate

22 Royal fur

24 Fivers

25 Sir Guinness

28 Tosses

29 Cheddar-like cheese

31 Whizzes

34 Toward the mouth

35 "I never met — I didn't —" (Rogers)

36 Hits hard

37 Fluted

38 Rubber base

39 Take it easy

40 Snake

41 Cherish as sacred

43 Construction material

44 Soryl

45 "Cowardly lion" actor

46 P. T. Barnum

47 That girl

52 USSR range

54 Seafood item

55 Ratio term

58 Byway

60 Nutty one

Economy

Extra income may not come from new tax on insurance

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times staff writer

AMMAN — By extending the time limit for payment to the Ministry of Finance of an additional tax on insurance, the government has resolved one of the major procedural questions related to the implementation of the new law. But a key query that remains unanswered, is whether the legislation could meet its desired goal of increasing revenues to the treasury, according to economists and insurance companies.

In a communique issued June 30, the Ministry of Finance said the additional tax of 10 per cent on premiums collected on all types of insurance, except life, should be paid by the insurance companies to the ministry within seven days from the end of each calendar month.

This procedure appears to have addressed one of the "observations" made by the Association of Insurance Companies in Jordan in a memorandum submitted to the government shortly after the Council of Ministers announced the new law late last month.

The issue revolved around a stipulation in the law that the insurance companies should pay the additional tax within seven days from the date of the insurance policy.

The original stipulation, according to Sami Gammoh of the Middle East Insurance Company, could have been impossible to meet since seven days is too short a period for the actual collection of the premiums from clients who maintain monthly or quarterly accounts with the insurance companies.

Gammoh, who was one of the representatives of the association in discussing the new law with the Ministry of Finance, welcomed the amendment as a "positive move" but said other issues remained unaddressed.

Other points raised by the asso-

ciation, which groups all the 16 Jordanian insurance companies and a foreign firm which only deals in life insurance schemes, include a question on how to deal with "refunds" or prepaid marine insurance premiums on import orders which could be cancelled or unfilled at a later stage.

Gammoh affirmed that the association was not against the principle of the additional tax, which, according to the government, would help finance the operations of the Civil Defence Department and other related emergency services. But, he said, "the law does not appear to have been carefully studied in terms of implementation before it was enacted."

Procedural issues apart, the key question is whether the additional tax would serve its objective of raising revenues, according to economist Faih Fanek.

"Third-party" coverage — available for a payment of JD 20 for a passenger car and going up to JD 40 for bigger vehicles — is mandatory for all vehicles in Jor-

dan while "comprehensive coverage" — which could cost an average of JD 140 depending on the vehicle — is optional for the owner.

"Again, the additional tax might discourage owners to continue to have 'comprehensive coverage,'" according to Fanek. "The obligatory 'third-party' coverage satisfies the legal requirements prior to licensing; so many could opt for the minimum requirement, thus affecting insurance business as a whole."

Several car-owners interviewed by the Jordan Times said they would opt for "third-party" insurance rather than pay a higher amount as premium for "comprehensive coverage."

"It was expensive enough to pay the insurance company," said Samir Shafiq. "Why should I now pay the government?"

Conable urges debt cuts for some states

WASHINGTON (AP) — World Bank President Barber Conable urged the United States and other creditor governments Thursday to reduce the burden of the debts owed them by Poland and other "middle income" countries.

The bank, the world's biggest source of aid, includes among these countries Bolivia, where the average citizen earns about \$570 a year, to a nation like Greece, where the average is \$4,800.

"Poland's debt situation must be dealt with in some way," Conable said.

"Lesser business means lesser revenues, and lesser revenues for insurance companies mean lesser income tax to the government," Gammoh observed without speculating on any figures. "On the one hand, the government might be getting additional income

"Debt service" means payments of interest and principal.

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Iraq, Iran seek Japan's help to develop oil, gas

Brady adds pressure on central bank

WASHINGTON (R) — In a move that puts added pressure on the Federal Reserve to loosen its grip, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady called Thursday for lower interest rates to keep the 7½ year U.S. economic expansion on track.

"We are enjoying slower than projected growth and that's not good," Brady told a small group of reporters.

The economy grew at an annual pace of 1.9 per cent in the first quarter, below the administration's 1990 forecast of 2.6 per cent.

Brady's remarks were the latest in a series of statements by top administration officials aimed at convincing the U.S. central bank to loosen its grip on credit and sanction a drop in interest rates.

So far, the Federal Reserve has resisted the political pressure, placing more emphasis on the fight against inflation than on ensuring continued economic growth.

"Worries about inflation are important but they shouldn't be subjugated to a good, strong, healthy concern for continued growth," Brady said.

While he did not see signs of a recession, Brady made clear that the administration believes the economy is not growing fast.

"We are below the administration's growth goals and we would like to get back on that path again as soon as possible," he said.

Brady acknowledged that his ability to influence the independent Federal Reserve (Fed) was limited.

"The Fed conducts its own affairs and does it at its own pace," he said. "Treasury secretaries don't affect that very much."

TOKYO (R) — Iran and Iraq, which drove foreigners away from their oil wells during the rise of resource nationalism in the 1970s, are now trying to attract Japanese help in developing their oil and gas, industry sources said.

Both nations want to expand oil production to help pay for reconstruction following the eight-year-long Gulf war between them that ended in 1989.

However, Japanese oil developers are showing limited interest in the projects the two nations have proposed, saying that conditions for participation need improvement.

"We do need to secure oil supply sources for the future, but it takes courage to tie ourselves down with tough contracts when the world is glutted with oil," an oil company official said Friday.

Iran and Iraq told officials of Japan National Oil Corp. (JNOC) during a June visit to the Middle Eastern nations that they wanted Japan's financial and technical cooperation in developing their oil and gas fields, a JNOC official said.

Oil development firms have until July 13 to tell JNOC, a government body set up to promote Japanese oil development activities, whether they are interested in the projects.

Iran is seeking Japan's help to develop oil production at the Sirti-A and Sirti-E fields at the mouth of the Gulf, at the Balal field near Lavan island, and at gas fields at the south and north Pars fields in the Gulf, the JNOC official said.

Iraq told JNOC it is prepared to open four oil fields near the Iranian border in the south for joint development with Japanese.

They include the Majnoon, West Qurna, Nahr Umr, and Hal Faya fields.

The JNOC official say the two nations did not disclose the cost of developing these fields, but local newspapers here have estimated it would be around \$3 billion for the Iraqi projects and \$2 billion for the Iranian ones.

"Expectations of Japan are very high, because of its vast oil market, financing ability and advanced development technology," said Naoshi Koijima, economist at the Japanese Institute of Middle Economics.

The trade houses are more likely to participate than the oil firms because this could help them win lots of other business during post-war reconstruction in the two nations, Koijima added.

Iran and Iraq are also seen asking oil companies from Europe to cooperate in oil development, the industry sources said.

Under plans each of the two countries have proposed, Japan will be paid certain fees for developing their fields, at least partly in oil, and given priority over other countries in buying oil from the fields, they said.

But oil companies usually dislike this type of contract, often called risk service contracts, because it does not give them ownership of the oil they have developed.

They often end up buying the oil from the government or national oil company of the land at prices no cheaper than the market prices, over a longer period of time than they wish.

"Even taking the shaky political situation into account, the projects could have been quite attractive if the oil from that area

were light crudes, but they are mostly heavy and medium types," said an official at a leading refining company.

The difference between light and heavy crude prices has been widening worldwide in favor of light, reflecting a demand shift towards lighter oil products.

But some sources say there is a good chance that Iran and Iraq will win Japanese cooperation because among those willing to help are the giant trading houses and the government.

The trade houses are more likely to participate than the oil firms because this could help them win lots of other business during post-war reconstruction in the two nations, Koijima added.

"Trading houses can afford to lose money in the oil projects as long as they are plucking profits from other projects in the same country," said one oil company source.

Among the big trade houses, Mitsubishi Corp is most heavily involved in business with Iraq, while its counterpart in Iran, Mitsui and Co. Ltd, seems to have lost enthusiasm after suffering heavy losses in a huge petrochemical project at Bandar Khomeini.

Japan has been dramatically upgrading its Middle East policy this year. It has been actively sending senior officials to countries in the area and has invited several prominent figures from there in the past six months.

"Strengthening ties with Middle Eastern countries is one of our core strategies for the next 20 years," said Naoki Kuroda, director-general of the ministry of international trade and industry division.

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East German farmers to protest lost business German states begin talks on final phase of unification

EAST BERLIN (AP) — Officials from both German states began talks Friday on the final phase of unification, and East German farmers vowed to dump milk in the streets to protest lost business.

East German Prime Minister Leopold Maiziere led his delegation into the negotiations with West German officials on a state treaty that would deal with the final aspects of creating a single Germany.

In an interview with the East German News Agency, ADN, Maiziere said the pact should give East Germans the same rights as West Germans.

He said the treaty should also call for Berlin to be the capital of a united Germany.

West German Interior Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble was leading the West German delegation in the talks.

Meanwhile, a bomb threat forced the evacuation of East Germany's parliament building while lawmakers were in session.

No bomb was found and law-

German stores have been stocking their shelves with West German products. There have also been reports of widespread price gouging by East German stores.

Farmers in the southern industrial city of Leipzig said Friday that they would dump 10,000 litres (2,640 gallons) of milk on the streets Monday to protest the loss of business, ADN said.

De Maiziere and other officials have sharply criticised the higher prices that greeted East Germans during their first week in a free market economy.

ADN reported price rises of 400 per cent to 600 per cent in the northern Mecklenburg and Pomerania regions and said there were long shopping lines in the southeastern city of Dresden.

"There are cities in the GDR (East Germany) where the average price levels are way above those in West Germany," said East German Economics Minister Gerhard Pohl. "We need certain guarantees that GDR

citizens... won't be exploited."

Several thousand metalworkers went on strike in seven plants near the city of Leipzig after pay talks deadlocked two days ago, according to ADN.

In the southwestern city of Erfurt, 9,000 workers in the Thuringia region's Metalworking and Electric Equipment Industries rallied outside their labour union's headquarters. Contract

talks later collapsed, ADN said.

Included in workers' demands is that pay levels be brought up to West German standards by next year.

The two Germanys merged their economies Sunday in a prelude to full unification, expected in December. The East German now earns about 1,200 West German marks (\$720), less than half the average West German salary. However, East German rents are being kept low for a while to ease the transition from 40 years of socialism to capitalism.

advisors to desert him.

Julu, who also headed Doe's executive mansion guard, left the country Wednesday. He had been chief of staff for only a few days since the weekend resignation of Lieutenant-General Henry Dubbar, who also fled.

Doe, who seized power in a bloody coup 10 years ago, said Tuesday that he would resign if

his safety and that of his Krahn tribe were guaranteed but he was rejected a U.S. offer to help him flee.

The United States, Liberia's main ally, has four navy ships offshore to evacuate foreigners if necessary. Links between the two nations go back to the founding of Liberia in 1847 by freed American slaves.

They wanted to go to Sweden but were taken to Finland, and a sixth plane was diverted to Turkey. Two further reported hijacks have failed.

Roger Elsberg, chairman of the Swedish Pilots' Association, said the wave of hijackings would continue until Sweden was seen to act decisively and swiftly to stamp it out.

"This epidemic is a direct consequence of the delay in sending the first two (hijackers) back," Elsberg said.

Aeroflot's local representative, Alexander Sebastianov, agreed. "All hijackers should be sent back immediately. Then nobody would try this again," he told reporters.

But Foreign Ministry legal offi-

cials Hans Corell said it was not that simple. The first two hijackers were contesting Soviet demands for their extradition, and the supreme court had not yet considered their cases.

"The government has to follow the law," Corell said.

Civil Service and Police Minister Bengt Johansson added: "Everyone is of course unhappy at the time this all takes, and we have discussed this in the government. But we have to go by the rules."

Pilot said the latest hijacker, born in 1971, had told him he managed to divert the plane between Leningrad and Lvov by telling the crew he had a bomb in his briefcase. But he admitted to police he had been bluffing, and no bomb was found.

The other ministers to lose their jobs were Agriculture Minister Czeslaw Janicki and Communications Minister Marek Kocharski, both members of parties formerly allied to the Communists.

The shake-up leaves Foreign Trade Minister Martin Swiecki as the only former Communist in the cabinet.

U.N. floats new proposal on boat people

Washington does not relax its strict opposition to this policy, countries providing haven to refugees will close their doors.

The U.N. High Commissioner, Thorvald Stoltenberg, postponed the meeting originally set for June because of an impasse over the forced repatriation of boat people classified as illegal immigrants.

He is seeking to resolve this issue, which has raised tensions between the United States and Britain and among Hong Kong and South East Asian nations that give "first asylum" to Vietnamese refugees.

"Unless we move more to-

punity in human rights cases as a form for ending the 10-year-old civil war that has claimed an estimated 72,000 lives.

Though international human rights groups blame the armed forces or military-linked death squads for the abduction and murder of up to 30,000 suspected government opponents in the past decade, no officer has been convicted, or even tried, for a rights abuse crime.

Hernandez, 37, is the executive, or second-in-command of the Beloso Infantry Battalion. For the past week he has been in command of the unit in the absence of Col. Juan Flores Portillo.

Judge Ricardo Zamora of the 4th criminal court, who is heading the Jesuit investigation, ordered Hernandez' arrest on cover-up charges on June 26.

Hernandez was executive of the military college last Nov. 16 when the Jesuits were killed by an army detail based at the school. He allegedly ordered the burning of log books detailing troop movements.

Hernandez denied the allegation in sworn testimony before the arrest warrant was issued.

Records in the judge's office show the arrest warrant was sent June 26 to the National Police.

The insurgents demand an end to institutionalised military im-

portunities and the National Guard. All three are part of the Defence Ministry as well as arms of the judiciary.

That Lt.-Col. Hernandez remains at his post is one more proof that military impunity is a concrete reality that must be eradicated. It is a demonstration of contempt for the judiciary," Miguel Saenz, a member of the FMLN political-diplomatic commission, said by telephone from Mexico City.

If arrested, Hernandez would be the second-highest ranking officer held in connection with the Jesuit massacre.

Col. Guillermo Benavides, commander of the military college when the priests, their housekeeper and her teenage daughter were killed, has been charged with murder along with three lieutenants and five soldiers. All but one, a private who is a fugitive, are under arrest.

Benavides allegedly ordered the killings.

Despite his arrest, Benavides was spotted at a military-owned beach resort earlier this year. After the sightings, he was confined to National Police headquarters, where he reportedly has catered meals and visits from family and colleagues.

Last year, too, the government mobilised a huge police force to

agreed on the meeting of their prime ministers.

Analysis noted the reiteration of Pyongyang's invitation to people from all walks of life, an offer Seoul has curtly rejected in the past.

South Korea's government insists that it must be the sole channel for any contacts with the Communist North, with which Seoul is still technically at war. The peninsula has been partitioned since 1945.

Under its draconian national security law, two Christian clergymen and a woman student who last year made unauthorized trips to North Korea saying they wished to hasten national reunification, received heavy prison sentences.

Last year, too, the government mobilised a huge police force to

Yeltsin tells Soviet Communist Party to change or face defeat

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet populist leader Boris Yeltsin urged the Communist Party Friday to make rapid democratic changes or face an "historic defeat" at the hands of the Soviet people.

Yeltsin, president of the giant Russian Republic, proposed that the party allow rival platforms within itself, change its name, and scrap party cells in the military and security forces.

"Any attempt to delay the course of events will lead to an historic defeat," he told the 28th party congress.

The 59-year-old maverick politician said that if the party failed to change, it would find itself in opposition to the people, and would fail even to compete with other political forces, let alone remain the country's leading party.

Yeltsin warned conservatives, whose voices have dominated at the congress so far:

"Those who think about other

variants should look at the fate of the Communist parties in Eastern Europe. They were separated from the people... and found themselves side-tracked."

Yeltsin said the party should allow its members to decide which platform they wished to belong to.

"I am convinced a majority of Communists is with the democratic wing of the party," he said.

Yeltsin proposed the new name of the Party of Democratic Socialism. He said the five-day congress should elect a new leadership which would call a further congress in six months or a year.

He appeared to suggest that ultimately a "Union of Democratic Forces" should be created, combining a rejuvenated party with other groupings.

He proposed that party cells be withdrawn from the army, the KGB security police and state

police.

Yeltsin accused the party leadership of failing to take a tough enough stand against conservatives, allowing them to think they could recover lost ground.

Yeltsin received three medals in all: for third place, for most talented performer and for most artistic performer. "I was very honoured, but also very puzzled," she said in an interview afterward, noting that the international jury awarded her the medals for most artistic and most talented, but then only gave her third place. She admitted to feeling some tension, "but I just tried to treat it as a concert and play."

Yeltsin accused the party leadership of failing to take a tough enough stand against conservatives, allowing them to think they could recover lost ground.

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Anti-apartheid organisations said the five bombings aimed at liberal politicians, an anti-apartheid newspaper and a synagogue were the start of a right-wing terrorism.

The "white wolves" also demanded the release from jail of a white man sentenced to death for murdering seven blacks in a shooting spree in Pretoria in 1988.

The black National Union of Mineworkers discovered a large bomb at its offices in a town near Johannesburg Thursday. The device was fixed to the building beside a taxi rank used by hundreds of blacks every day.

A bomb destroyed the union's offices earlier this year in the town of Welkom south of Johannesburg. The union blamed right-wing groups.

The black National Union of Mineworkers discovered a large bomb at its offices in a town near Johannesburg Thursday. The device was fixed to the building beside a taxi rank used by hundreds of blacks every day.

Most English Canadians scoff at Quebec's cultural phobia, pointing with envy to Montreal's vibrant culture and the growth of the French Canadian population — from 17,000 French settlers in the 17th century to six million today.

It's quite normal if you consider that there are only five or six million French Canadians in a continent of 270 million English-speakers," said Pierre Fournier, a political scientist with the University of Quebec.

Earlier French settlers of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, were banished, some of their descendants becoming Cajuns, today's English-speaking residents of Louisiana.

The obsession helps explain Quebec's tireless promotion of the French language, the quotas limiting the number of English

speakers.

In the province where families with 10 and 11 children were commonplace, the birth rate has fallen to 1.52 children per woman, the second lowest in the Western World after West Germany.

For more than 300 years the Canadian province has lived in dread that its French culture might be wiped away, as it was in the southern U.S. state where barely a trace remains.

It's quite normal if you consider that there are only five or six million French Canadians in a continent of 270 million English-speakers," said Pierre Fournier, a political scientist with the University of Quebec.

The main source of Quebec's worry is its dwindling birth rate, the result of rapid economic growth, the women's liberation movement and the waning influence of the province's once-powerful Roman Catholic Church.

In the province where families with 10 and 11 children were commonplace, the birth rate has fallen to 1.52 children per woman, the second lowest in the Western World after West Germany.

Quebec asked for more control over immigration in the Meech Lake constitutional accord, which collapsed in June after two English Canadian provinces refused to ratify it.

At the same time, we will ensure the safety of compatriots from South Korea and overseas during their stay in the North and offer them all conveniences."

The South Korean Unification official said the Statement indicates that the North is trying to avoid dialogue with Seoul while encouraging dissidents and students (in the South) to come to the border.

Earlier Friday delegates from North and South Korea met behind closed doors at Panmunjom for three and half hours to draw up a final agreement on the meeting of their prime ministers.

Analysis noted the reiteration of Pyongyang's invitation to people from all walks of life, an offer Seoul has curtly rejected in the past.

South Korea's government insists that it must be the sole channel for any contacts with the Communist North, with which Seoul is still technically at war.

The peninsula has been partitioned since 1945.

Under its draconian national security law, two Christian clergymen and a woman student who last year made unauthorized trips to North Korea saying they wished to hasten national reunification, received heavy prison sentences.

Last year, too, the government mobilised a huge police force to

block access to Panmunjom, which straddles the border some 50 kilometres from Seoul, after the North invited students from the South to come and discuss Korean unity there.

Friday's statement said Pyongyang believed that now, "when national reunification stands as an urgent task that brooks no further delay, the contact and travel between the North and the South, whatever the form and way, must be coupled with debate... with emphasis on the discourse on the reunification question."

"Contact and travel between the North and the south must be allowed equally, without discrimination, to the political parties, organisations and people of all walks of life with differing ideas, ideologies and political views."

The spokesman added that the two sides had agreed to hold another round of working-level talks at Panmunjom on July 12 to draw up the final version of the pact.

COLUMN 8

Japanese wins Tchaikovsky award

MOSCOW (AP) — Akiko Suwanai of Japan has won top honours in the violin section of the ninth International Tchaikovsky Musical Competition. Yevgeny Bushkov of the Soviet Union took second place, and Alyssa Park, a 16-year-old high school student from Lexington, Kentucky, took third place, said Margarita Trubina, a spokeswoman for the competition.

"This question is being decided by people outside the walls of this building. It is decided in the Congress of People's Deputies (parliament). This congress is deciding the fate of the Soviet Communist Party itself."

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